1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
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4	SOKOLOW, et al,	: 04-CV-397 (GBD)	
5	Plaintiff	s, : December 20, 2012	
6	v. : 500 Pearl Street : New York, New York		
7	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION, et al, :		
8	Defendants. :		
9		21	
10	TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR DISCOVERY CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE RONALD L. ELLIS UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE		
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              THE COURT: Good morning. This is Judge Ellis.
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    I have your appearance beginning with the plaintiffs?
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              MR. SCHOEN: This is David Schoen for the
   plaintiffs, and with me on another line in his office in New
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    York is Aaron Solomon, Your Honor.
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              MR. SOLOMON: Good morning, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Good morning.
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              MR. HILL: Good morning, Your Honor. It's Brian
   Hill and Marco Roshan for the defendants, the Palestinian
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   Authority and the PLO.
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              THE COURT: Good morning. This is a conference in
    Sokolow v. PLO, et al.. It's 04-CV-397. It's Thursday,
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    December 20<sup>th</sup> at approximately eleven a.m. First of all,
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    nobody sent me anything in the last 24 hours; is that correct?
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              MR. SCHOEN: Not from me, Your Honor.
              MR. HILL: I think that's correct, Your Honor. We
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    filed something in the case but not for Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Two issues that I'm taking up
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    today include the request concerning the Hague letters and the
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    30(b)(6) request filed by the plaintiffs.
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              First, with respect to the Hague letter motions,
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    while I know that the parties made a number of arguments
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    concerning timeliness and certainly the Court had indicated
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    that it wanted the parties to bring up issues in a timely
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    fashion and while I have some concerns about the question of
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timeliness I certainly have to bear some responsibility for not ruling on this matter earlier. But my main issue with respect to the Hague letter request is that harking back to when we were discussing the Bargudi deposition and the reservations raised by the Court concerning whether or not there was any efficacy to attempting the deposition regardless of how long it took it appears that the Court's concerns with respect to the Bargudi deposition were borne out in terms of the ability of the deposition to garner facts during the discovery process.

I note, however, that in that case I believe that there was a six month difference between the time that the deposition was allowed and it took place but more importantly as confirmed by the parties nothing — no substantive facts, no substantive answers were provided by the deponent and while the plaintiffs argue that there is some evidentiary value in the fact that Bargudi refused to answer and was uncooperative that is not to me a sufficient basis to go forward with the process of Hague depositions. I'm not saying that I agree with that proposition but there's an evidentiary value in refusing to answer.

Indeed, as I recall when I was addressing Mr.

Bargudi I expected [inaudible] that I didn't think he was
going to answer any questions and I didn't think that he had
any particular incentive, reason or inclination to answer

4 questions. For the purpose of discovery I find no reason to 1 2 suspect that there will be any information, facts gathered 3 from the parties who proposed to be the subject of the Hague letters and I have not heard anything that suggests otherwise. 4 So with respect to that being a reason for either 5 6 continuing or extending the discovery deadline because I'm 7 denying that application that will not form the basis of any 8 adjustments I make to the discovery deadline. 9 MR. SCHOEN: Judge, David Schoen if I could just 10 insert one thought here on the Hague letters specifically. 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MR. SCHOEN: We've made the point in our papers and I 13 believe it's accurate, Your Honor, that of 11 Hague 14 depositions that have been taken similar circumstances, that 15 is in these kinds of cases, these kind of situated people, 16 eight of the people who were deposed did testify in the end. 17 And number two would be that we do believe that it is 18 independent evidentiary relevance to their refusal to testify 19 and we would use -- if they refuse to testify under order we 20 would be able to use their statements that they have made 21 otherwise that incriminate them and they don't have sort of 22 Fifth Amendment type right to refuse to testify. I just want 23 to make clear that that's our position on the Hague letters. 24 I understand the Court's ruling. 25 [Telephone connection cutting out at times.]

THE COURT: Thank you. With respect to the 30(b)(6) notices, I know that's the whole thrust of the federal rules is that you try to limit the discovery to depositions except in unusual circumstances but with respect to the proposed 30(b)(6)'s in this case and more specifically with the proposed topics, I find that the topics as articulated by the plaintiffs are not contemplated or appropriate for a 30(b)(6) witness. 30(b)(6) witnesses in are genesis are designed to have people who can speak about policies and general behavior of a defendant where the party who's seeking the deposition doesn't know the individual who might be able to speak to those kinds of issues. The typical case might be the person who's the chief financial officer who could talk about financial policies or an HR person who could talk about employment policies.

As I have reviewed the depth and breadth of the questions proposed by the plaintiffs, first of all, I have serious doubts whether or not given the responsibility of a party to bring someone up to speed as a 30(b)(6) witness that anyone short of someone with a photographic memory could fulfill that role with the question and breadth of the -- the inquiry proposed by the plaintiffs in this case. Some of the detail requested by the plaintiffs I think would be in appropriate in a 30(b)(6) and the breadth of the questions both temporally and the scope of information sought I think is

6 inappropriate for a 30(b)(6). 1 2 So on that basis alone I would grant the defendant's 3 objection to the 30(b)(6) notices formulated by the plaintiffs in this case. I note, for example, that in some of the 4 instances the questions involve knowledge of details either 5 6 starting at a certain temporal scope or starting from a 7 certain temporal scope and while on its face indicates of full 8 details and all knowledge and all -- the use of the 9 [inaudible] that are [inaudible] plaintiffs would cause 10 problems I think that it's -- it's inappropriate to use this 11 vehicle at this point in time to try to -- frankly I think it 12 only creates issues and it was -- I'm not saying intentionally 13 because I have no idea what people intend but on reading these descriptors I can see that the most likely result of this is 14 15 that [inaudible] continuing litigation over both the scope of 16 the 30(b)(6)'s and the witness who would ever be put forth and 17 its ability to respond to those inquiries. 18 So, as I said, I do not think a 30(b)(6) is an 19 appropriate way to get the details that the plaintiffs have 20 sought and I deny -- well, I guess I grant the plaintiff's --21 the defendant's objections to the 30(b)(6) notices. 22 MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, this is David Schoen again. 23 THE COURT: Yes. 24 MR. SCHOEN: The Court's ruling is we are not 25 permitted to take any 30(b)(6) depositions in this case?

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    just want to be clear, Judge.
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              THE COURT: That's not my ruling.
              MR. SCHOEN: Then I'm not clear at all I guess.
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   have 30(b)(6) notices outstanding. As I understand it the
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    Court has now granted a premotion letter for a protective
    order that seeks to bar all 30(b)(6) -- seeks to bar the
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    30(b)(6) depositions that we have noticed.
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    understanding the Court has granted that.
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              THE COURT: That's correct. The notices based on --
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    I have exhibits which include 30(b)(6) notices to the PLO, the
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    PA and an amended one I think for the PA --
              MR. SCHOEN: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Those notices are what the order is
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    directed at.
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              MR. SCHOEN: Okay, Your Honor. Is the Court
    suggesting that we should redraft the notices or that --
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    because these are the topics that we would seek in a 30(b)(6)
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   notice as to the use of all knowledge or all facts -- I mean I
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    don't know how to reword that. I spoke with Mr. Hill about
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    that and we had sort of a meet and confer before this.
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    happy to come up with a different formulation but we do want
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    all of the facts. We do believe they have a duty to
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    investigate, a duty to prepare the witnesses to testify. This
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    isn't a situation which we have an opportunity for the ability
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    or the power to subpoena any witnesses. The 30(b)(6)
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8 witnesses are the representatives of these defendants. are the only people we can notice for depositions in this kind of case, and that's the way it's proceeded in these other cases. But, again, I'm trying to understand the Court's I don't want to waste the Court's time with redrafting notices because these will be the topics. there's something objectionable about the term all that I could modify I'm happy to hear how that would be accept -- how an acceptable modification -- sorry. How a modification would be acceptable but I don't want to waste the Court's time in just redrafting notices to get to these topics. These are the essential topics in the case. THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this. Starting with the way I began the discussion why do you believe that these topics are to be explored in a deposition? MR. SCHOEN: Because with respect to each topic, Your Honor, it's our evaluation that it's the most appropriate way and in fact in many cases the only appropriate way. We've tried a lot with written discovery requests in this case. have some outstanding now. We will see what some of the

information we need. The information we seek in the 30(b)(6) deposition notices if the key information in this case wherein

answers are to those but if history is any kind of teacher in

this case they won't be satisfactory in terms of getting the

9 -- respectfully, Your Honor, we're -- again, I understand the 1 2 Court's position I think. We are entitled to examine their 3 representatives about these issues to explore them, to go into detail with them. We're talking about the facts and the heart 4 of this case. There are no fact witnesses to depose otherwise 5 6 other than the Hague deponents who we also sought to depose 7 and we sought to depose them before the 30(b)(6) depositions, 8 Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: For example, you're making conclusory 10 declarations about the 30(b)(6) but put in the context of a 11 specific question -- a specific topic that you have for the 30(b)(6). 12 13 MR. SCHOEN: All right. I mean topics are, for 14 example, financial relationships between the PA and Fatah and 15 not just financial relationships. Again, it's relevant because the attackers here were members of Fatah. 16 17 relationship between these defendants and them, that's the 18 heart of the case, material support for the terror 19 organization, for the people who committed the acts. That's 20 in the 30(b)(6) topics. 21 We paired down the topics to make them what we 22 believed to be the most relevant and the most directly 23 relevant, Your Honor, and the kinds of topics that we need to 24 talk to witnesses about. I'll give Your Honor an example and 25 again I hesitate to --

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              THE COURT: Well, again, I understand --
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              MR. SCHOEN: I'm sorry.
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              THE COURT: I hear you say you paired it down.
   breadth of the topics you have there even given the
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    defendant's obligation to prepare somebody I anticipate that
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    even if they've fulfilled their obligation to the fullest how
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    does someone retain the breadth of information that you've
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    listed here?
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              MR. SCHOEN: I'm not sure what Your Honor means by
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    retain.
             What they would do would be to go over the documents
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    that they have -- frankly, if a witness doesn't remember
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    something --
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              THE COURT: Go ahead.
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              MR. SCHOEN: Sorry.
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              THE COURT: You said go over documents and then what?
              MR. SCHOEN: Go over the documents with the witness.
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    Find out witnesses who were in the security forces, for
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    example, who received requests to arrest certain terrorists,
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    who would be knowledgeable from records about when the
20
    terrorists were released. Fact witnesses on the case.
                                                             Ιf
21
    there have been investigations of the case to go over those
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    and if the answer is there is no witness who is able to answer
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    these questions or this witness can answer this but not all of
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    it and all that then that's an answer also and that's an
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    answer we're entitled to, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: Let's assume that there are answers to it. Let us say that -- I mean I'm thinking of this -- again, you say it with such facility that I'm not sure what you're thinking of compared to what I'm thinking of and how you prepare a witness. Even if you show them documents -- I mean even if I translate this to some other litigation if you ask somebody for the details -- if this were a 1983 case then I had some witness for the City and you prepare them for all the details of arrest of a witness and then you showed them all the documents, just that one thing would be hard for somebody to retain even if they showed them the documents. So --MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, an answer would be they don't remember. I mean I do that all the time in 1983 actions frankly so it's a good example. THE COURT: And what --MR. SCHOEN: Go ahead. I'm sorry, Your Honor. THE COURT: You said you do what all the time? MR. SCHOEN: Take depositions of witnesses just like that in 1983 action. Every instance of a person's arrest and the background of it and they have an obligation to then find whatever records they find or can find on it and if they can't find any records or they can't answer the questions about a particular time frame or something like that then that's their answer but let me give Your Honor just an example.

I mean we just -- I'm not speaking in a vacuum here.

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    We have another case against the PLO with these same
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    lawyers -- Mr. Hill I don't think is very involved in it but
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    the same law firm defending them. The case called Schatsky
    out of Washington DC. We went over and took the 30(b)(6)
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    depositions for days and it was the same kinds of topics over
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    the same kinds of time frames and got very fertile areas in
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    responses, Your Honor, some key areas, some areas that make
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    the case quite frankly. And on other details like finances
    and the transfers of money the witnesses who were those
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    financial officers pulled the records that they could and they
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    answered those details from the time frame in question.
    Again, if an issue --
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              THE COURT: How many 30(b)(6) witnesses were produced
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    in that case?
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              MR. SCHOEN: I should know off the top of my head but
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    I don't know, Your Honor. I'm going to say something like six
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    to eight.
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              THE COURT: Okay. So --
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              MR. SCHOEN: They had multiple subjects. That's
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    what -- in other words --
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              THE COURT: You're contemplating something of that
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    nature here then in terms of the number of people?
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              MR. SCHOEN: Yes, Your Honor. I mean that would be
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    up to them but that's what we would contemplate, Your Honor.
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    In other words, what they did was they didn't tell us which
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witnesses would be for which topics before we got there but we got over to Israel and each day we would get an email sometimes two days in advance, sometimes not. Witness mister so and so will testify on topics 3, 6 and 9 or whatever it was.

MR. ROSHAN: Your Honor, this is Marco Roshan. not extensively involved in that case but as one of the senior lawyers on the matters I'm aware of the fact that exactly what you were concerned about happening if they were to have these same kind of depositions here has happened because all the complaints are about the fact that the witnesses didn't know enough, that they didn't remember things [inaudible] allegations. In fact, every one of the concerns that you've just raised about the procedure here has borne fruit and instead now the plaintiffs including Mr. Schoen here -- again, I'm not really involved. I think pending right now are their motions complaining about the very things that he's now saying are so easy to have occur because they're actually claiming in that case that they didn't occur and the witnesses couldn't remember things and literally it's as if the Court had envisioned all of the problems that in fact transpired with the procedure in that case in your ruling.

MR. SCHOEN: Judge, I'll just respond to that quickly because I am familiar and Mr. Roshan was over there for the depositions but he's correct in some part. What happened was

before the depositions we had a meet and confer. During that meet and confer Mr. Roshan's partner confirmed to us because we were intending to file a motion to compel because they raised certain objections about the subjects. So we had a meet and confer and Mr. Roshan's partner represented to the plaintiffs in that case, and I was on the phone call, that they would put a witness in the chair for every topic that we listed. They might disagree about the scope, number of years we're entitled to inquire about and so on, but they would put a witness in the chair for every topic. We got over there and they left out several topics. So we did file a motion afterwards saying they promised to produce witnesses on the following topics and they did not.

Secondly, we filed a motion for their failure to prepare because Rule 30(b)(6) is very clear in its obligations for them to prepare their designated witnesses, the witnesses they designated, and they didn't prepare them. We would ask a witness about the exact topic named, what preparation was there, and often the witness wouldn't have any idea what we were talking about. So that's right, those problems arose. Those problems arose because they didn't -- the defendants didn't fulfill their duties. That's not something to keep us from taking 30(b)(6) depositions. It's something to require them to fulfill their duties under Rule 30(b)(6).

MR. HILL: Your Honor, this is Brian Hill. Let me

just make one point. I understand you've already ruled and so we're having a post ruling discussion here but I'll make these two points.

The experience in the Shatsky case in part informed the approach we took in this case which is a different case. Your Honor has already ruled on the legitimacy of the points we have raised and I will make this final point I suppose that the Shatsky case unlike this case only involved one attack and it did require multiple days and multiple witnesses. So this is an expedentially more difficult proposition to try and do 30(b)(6)'s in this case for all the reasons that Your Honor has already articulated. I don't know if you want to hear further from me. I'm happy to talk at length if you'd like but I understand you have ruled and --

MR. SCHOEN: Judge, I understand you've ruled also.

I just -- again, it's an extraordinary measure to bar depositions.

THE COURT: Again -- I think that you've been very precise in terms of asking me what is it that I've ruled and what I've ruled is that the depositions, the notices that were presented to me, the defendant's application with respect to those notices is granted. That's all I've ruled.

To the -- and as a general rule I try to refrain from trying to reformat what people have done unless it's an easy task because in this case I'm not as -- I will tell you

this. This is more complicated than me saying I think what you ought to do is A and you ought to do B or if this question were phrased this way it would be acceptable. That I would -- I looked at the questions. I did not find that to be a simple process in this case but I do understand that the questions as phrased and the scope of the questions are such that notwithstanding what may or may not have happened in the other case I -- I find the questions would be problematic and even if the defendants were to discharge their duties to prepare a witness or several witnesses, multiple witnesses, that this is -- the enormity of the scope here would lead to subsequent applications from the parties, and that to me is problematic.

So getting back to where we are, it's certainly true that the plaintiffs have -- given the Court's application -- I mean given the Court's ruling that I expect that the plaintiffs will not be complete with their discovery, not by tomorrow.

So the second part of my ruling is this. I will give the plaintiffs an opportunity to propose to me or to propose in conjunction with discussions with the defendants how to -- to make sure that the plaintiffs get appropriate discovery on issues that are relevant to the claims in the case. I will -- I'm not going to expect you to give me that in a week but I will expect that by January 5th I will get from the parties either an agreement from the parties about how to

give the plaintiffs appropriate discovery or an application for the plaintiffs for discovery which does not run afoul of the ruling which I've made today.

MR. HILL: Your Honor, this is Brian Hill. If I could be heard just briefly on this point. As of now there is no outstanding discovery other than requests for admissions and document requests and interrogatories, the plaintiff's responses to which are due today and our responses to which are due tomorrow. So you have now disposed of all of the outstanding discovery requests and I don't believe the plaintiffs have made a showing of good cause for a general extension of fact discovery.

I would therefore suggest and request that the Court leave the existing discovery deadline of tomorrow in place. The plaintiffs are of course free to seek to compel discovery that they have previously propounded to the extent we've objected to it and Your Honor can resolve those discovery disputes but there's nothing in the record at this point that would justify moving the fact discovery deadline which is currently set for tomorrow and I'd ask the Court to adhere to it because the plaintiff has not shown good cause for doing so.

They did file that motion right before the hearing on the $20^{\rm th}$. That's been fully briefed by their reply brief. They were not pressing any points other than the need to take

30(b)(6)'s and Hague requests which Your Honor has now disposed of. So there really is no further discovery outstanding that will not be completed by the 21st and because they have not made the good cause showing under Rule 16 that there's something they could not have done earlier that requires doing now I'd urge the Court to leave the existing deadlines in place.

MR. SCHOEN: Judge, David Schoen if I may, please. Clearly Mr. Hill has got new life from a rather extraordinary ruling at the beginning of this call. The Court already said during the last call that we would be expanding the discovery deadline. We set out many grounds for expanding the discovery deadline more than establishing good cause in our motion. It is not accurate that the only thing referred to in the reply were the Hague depositions and the 30(b)(6) depositions. There was also 19 subjects of written discovery that we mentioned. We will comply with the Court's order.

Again, I'm not sure how the policy shifts from defendant's perspective that the Court has already ordered on something but then reinitiating it. I understood the Court ordered the submission by the 5th. We will make that submission. The Court already said, as I say on the earlier call, that there is discovery outstanding. Of course these defendants would prefer there be no discovery in this case and that their PA policemen terrorists got away with all of the

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things they did in this case but that's not what the ATA requires, Your Honor. We're entitled to discovery that we're entitled to. I know that's a rather difficult proposition to argue with on the face of it but it means a great deal in this case. So I would ask the Court to reject what Mr. Hill just said.

MR. HILL: Again, Your Honor, just so we're clear and without responding to the -- I don't know what the right terminology is but I won't respond to the emotional appeal.

The bottom line is there are no outstanding discovery requests which will not be completed by the 21st. Your Honor has made it crystal clear repeatedly over the course of our sessions with you that you will not issue a general extension of fact discovery, that if you're going to allow an extension of discovery it will only be to clean up things that were propounded during the discovery period and could not for good cause be completed during the discovery period and there is nothing in that category of stuff that has been propounded and will not be completed by the 21st. Obviously to the extent Mr. Schoen has complaints about prior discovery and seeks to compel a further response they'll be able to bring those to you timely and we'll respond appropriately to all of them but there's really no basis in the record at this point to allow any new initiation of discovery in this case and for that reason that's why I

20 suggest that what we ought to do is have discovery closed and 1 2 if there are things to be compelled you can rule on those in 3 due course but there's no basis to generally extend the period 4 here. 5 THE COURT: Okay. MR. SCHOEN: Judge, if I may just -- I have to 6 7 respond to that. 8 THE COURT: I'm sorry, both of you, let's be clear. I've already indicated what I expect you to do by the 5th. As 9 10 to the question of whether or not this is going to be a 11 limited extension or an open ended extension, from the very first extension we're not talking about open ended. At any 12 13 point that anybody files any discovery I don't see anybody has 14 been shy of saying that it's inappropriate to or untimely to 15 raise it at this point. I don't expect anybody to hit me with something that's new and if somebody hits you with something 16 17 that's totally new or unexpected it's going to be problematic. 18 But as to the issues that were raised in the 19 30(b)(6) application while I've ruled on the specific 20 application it's clear that matter is not laid to rest because 21 of what I've asked you to do because I think the plaintiffs 22 are entitled to discovery and as I said if I could have said 23 okay, change it this way and change it that way and it would 24 be fine I would have done that. I think I'm not in a position

to do that so that's not the approach that I took. But as to

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21 the formulations that were presented to me that's what my 1 2 ruling [inaudible]. 3 I expect the parties to get together and to discuss the rights that the plaintiffs have for discovery. If you 4 cannot agree then the plaintiffs can make an application to me 5 6 which includes whatever they want to submit to me that they 7 think that the [inaudible] answer and we'll deal with it that 8 way. MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, it's a very minor point but 9 10 the Court started to refer to the earlier extension. 11 Court is aware I'm sure that this is the first extension 12 requested in this case and what I was going to say before was 13 that I disputed Mr. Hill's comments regarding the extension. The Court made certain comments on November 20th but the Court 14 made clear in the call on December 5th as to what the Court's 15 intentions were based on expanding the schedule. 16 But, in any event, we'll file -- on January 5th, Your 17 18 Honor, we'll file what Your Honor directed. 19 THE COURT: You're assuming you won't be able to get any agreement from Mr. Hill and Mr. --20 21 MR. SCHOEN: To be frank, Your Honor, I am assuming 22 that but we will try. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MR. HILL: We will certainly confer as Your Honor has 25 directed.

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THE COURT: Okay. I'll await to see what happens after the $5^{\rm th}$. It will be a new year, a new time, and we'll deal with it then.

MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, just to be clear. I'm sure the Court can envision this. We need obviously our two weeks to file objections. For us this is an extraordinary ruling today. I don't -- I think I've made that pretty clear in my reaction to it. So I guess we're going to be going on two tracks in some sense. We'll meet with them and again that has never been fruitful in the past but we're willing to keep an open mind. We'll then provide either the joint thing or the separate thing on January 5th but that is around the period I suppose the objections are due. I'm not sure what two weeks from today is but in any event I don't want to be acting across -- I don't know that I'm asking for any kind of relief here. I just want to be clear my thinking at least because we're going to be pressing of course for the Hague depositions and the 30(b)(6) depositions and the objections but on the other hand I guess we're going to be proposing an alternative course in the January 5th submission.

THE COURT: In that regard, with respect to -- I do want it to be clear that with respect to the Hague letters that one to me is an [inaudible] from the 30(b)(6).

MR. HILL: I didn't hear what Your Honor said. That one is --

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              THE COURT: The Hague letters are -- to me that was a
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    denial of the Hague letters. With respect to the 30(b)(6)
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    that was a granting of the application with respect to the
    specific 30(b)(6) designations. So those are different in
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    terms of, it seems to me, their finality.
              MR. HILL: I understand, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. HILL: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              MR. SCHOEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: We're adjourned without a date until I
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    see what happens next year.
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              MR. HILL: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              MR. SCHOEN: Happy New Year.
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              THE COURT: Happy New Year.
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              MR. HILL: Happy New Year and happy holidays.
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              THE COURT: Happy holidays.
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         I certify that the foregoing is a court transcript from
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    an electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-
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    entitled matter.
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                                          Shari Riemer
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    Dated: December 23, 2012
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